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May 13, 2022

Hon. Freda L. Wolfson
United States District Court for the District of New Jersey
Clarkson S. Fisher Building and United States Courthouse
402 East State St.
Trenton, NJ 08608

Re: *Defense Distributed, et al. v. Platkin*, No. 3:19-cv-4753 (D.N.J.) (Consolidated lead case)
Defense Distributed, et al. v. Platkin, No. 3:21-cv-9867 (D.N.J.) (Consolidated member case)

Dear Chief Judge Wolfson,

The Court ordered the parties to file letters about whether this Court should grant the Western District of Texas' return transfer request, Ex. A. This letter states the Plaintiffs' position: The Court should grant the transfer request and return the entire controversy to the Western District of Texas immediately.

I. Comity and law-of-the-case principles warrant transfer.

The Fifth Circuit has decided that *Defense Distributed* and SAF's claims against the New Jersey Attorney General belong in the Western District of Texas. *Defense Distributed v. Bruck*, 30 F.4th 414 (5th Cir. Apr. 1, 2022) (Ex. B). It held not just that the district court in Texas had committed reversible error, but that "severing and transferring of the claims against the NJAG to the District of New Jersey was a clear abuse of discretion giving rise to an appropriate exercise of the court's mandamus power." *Id.* at 436-37. It held that the case against the New Jersey AG should be transferred back to Texas and reconsolidated with the related case against the State Department, with preliminary injunction hearings against the New Jersey AG to proceed in Texas "expeditiously." *Id.* at 421 n.2.

The Fifth Circuit's decision is correct for the reasons given by Judge Jones' opinion for the court and is correct for additional important reasons that were not reached. The New Jersey AG's petition for rehearing *en banc* touted the dissent and failed immediately, without even one of that court's seventeen active judges requesting a response from Plaintiffs. Ex. B. Critically, though, the instant question presented to this Court does *not* turn on a merits-based debate about whether the Fifth Circuit's decision is correct.

The rules of judicial comity dictate that this Court should defer to the Fifth Circuit's decision and accept the Western District of Texas's retransfer request *without* second-guessing or relitigating the venue decision at issue. Giving comity here serves all of the rule's Article III interests, including the avoidance of needless decisional conflict and judicial inefficiency. The extremely rare exception for procedurally aberrant decisions does not apply here because the Fifth Circuit's process was totally orthodox, as was the decision's substance. The New Jersey AG lost fair and square. The Court should respect the Fifth Circuit's

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decision and stop the New Jersey AG's latest attempt at "manipulation of federal court procedures in order to delay or altogether avoid meaningful merits consideration of Plaintiffs' claims." *Id.* at 427.

Precedent supports giving comity to the Fifth Circuit's decision and opposes the New Jersey AG's contrary request for divisive relitigation. Whereas no known decision on analogous facts rejects comity, a long line of cases employs the comity rule in accordance with Plaintiffs' position. *See Feller v. Brock*, 802 F.2d 722, 727-29 (4th Cir. 1986) ("whenever possible, coordinate courts should avoid issuing conflicting orders"); *Bergh v. State of Wash.*, 535 F.2d 505, 507 (9th Cir. 1976) ("considerations of comity require more than the usual measure of restraint . . . [R]estraint in the name of comity keeps to a minimum the conflicts between courts administering the same law, conserves judicial time and expense, and has a salutary effect upon the prompt and efficient administration of justice"); *U. S. for Use & Benefit of Mosher Steel Co. v. Fluor Corp.*, 436 F.2d 383, 385 (2d Cir. 1970) ("Comity among the district courts would obviously be furthered if these issues were referred back to the court which originally considered them. Moreover, because the Arizona court was already familiar with the issues, the interests of efficient judicial administration commend that court as an eminently suitable forum for further related proceedings."); *AXA Belgium, S.A. v. Century Indem. Co.*, No. 09 CIV. 9703 (CM), 2010 WL 199709, at *3 (S.D.N.Y. Jan. 11, 2010) ("This is a simple matter of comity."); *Exxon Corp. v. U.S. Dep't of Energy*, 594 F. Supp. 84, 91 (D. Del. 1984) ("this Court, even though it has jurisdiction over this action, by the dictates of comity should withhold its hand so as not to review, enjoin, or otherwise interfere with the . . . court of coordinate jurisdiction"); *Common Cause v. Judicial Ethics Comm.*, 473 F. Supp. 1251, 1253 (D.D.C. 1979) ("the interests of comity compel deference"); *see also In re Carmona*, 224 F. Supp. 497, 498 (S.D. Cal. 1963).

The central rule these comity cases uphold is that, when the same parties confront the same issue in multiple courts of coordinate jurisdiction, the first court decision resolving the issue should control and be deferred to by the second court. The rule is no mere suggestion. Deference to the initially-deciding court is to be given "whenever possible." *Feller*, 802 F.2d at 727. The rule is not limited to discrete contexts either. It is "of great universality" because a "multitude of federal and state court cases" support it. *In re Carmona*, 224 F. Supp. at 498.

An exception to the comity rule exists. The second court might not defer to the first court in cases of a first decision exhibiting serious procedural irregularity like "collusion." *Common Cause*, 473 F. Supp. at 1253. But the exception is clearly inapplicable here. This situation therefore falls within the general rule calling for comity and deference to the issue's first decision. Given that Fifth Circuit and the Western District of Texas decisions have expressly resolved the venue dispute without any hint of procedural irregularity, "comity and the requirements of good judicial administration require this Court to follow them without extensively re-examining the questions involved." *In re Carmona*, 224 F. Supp. at 499.

The New Jersey AG's anti-comity approach would cause all of the harms precedent seeks to avoid. It "would be tantamount to having this Court sit as an appellate court" over the Fifth Circuit's venue decision, which is an impermissible "collateral attack"¹ that Article III does not permit. It would create "serious interference" with "a court of coordinate standing,"² especially because the Western District of Texas has been charged with adjudicating the Plaintiffs' case against the New Jersey AG *together* with the case against the State Department. *See Defense Distributed*, 30 F.4th at 436-37 (directing the district court to "reconsolidate Defense Distributed's case against the NJAG back into the case still pending against the State Department"). It would cause this Court to "meddle into litigation long pending"³ in the Western District of Texas, which has been presiding over this controversy since 2015.⁴ The Court should reject the invitation to cause so much unnecessary harm and instead hold that "this Court, even though it has

¹ *Common Case*, 473 F. Supp. at 1253.

² *Exxon*, 594 F. Supp. at 89.

³ *Id.* at 90.

⁴ *See Def. Distributed v. U.S. Dep't of State*, 121 F. Supp. 3d 680 (W.D. Tex. 2015).

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jurisdiction over this action, by the dictates of comity should withhold its hand so as not to review, enjoin, or otherwise interfere with” the Fifth Circuit and Western District of Texas.⁵

The comity rule just described exists to properly administer Article III’s judicial power independently of similar common law doctrines that protect some of the same interests. The comity rule is enough standing alone to justify granting the Western District of Texas’ retransfer request. But if the comity rule standing alone were not enough, the same essential reasoning would compel that result as a function of the law-of-the-case doctrine. *See* 18B Wright & Miller, Federal Practice & Procedure § 4478.4 (3d ed. West 2022). “Law-of-the-case policies apply with even greater force to transfer decisions than to decisions of substantive law; transferee courts that feel entirely free to revisit transfer decisions of a coordinate court threaten to send litigants into a vicious circle of litigation.” *Id.* Under this doctrine, the Fifth Circuit’s venue ruling should be accepted as law of the case so long as it is “plausible,” *id.*, which it clearly is. In this respect the Fifth Circuit majority opinion speaks for itself.

II. Traditional transfer principles warrant returning both cases to Texas.

Completely apart the Fifth Circuit’s decision and Western District of Texas’ request for retransfer, orthodox transfer of venue rules that would otherwise apply require these cases’ retransfer to Texas. Together with the compelling force of the Fifth Circuit’s decision, the additional Section 1404 transfer analysis makes the case for returning these suits to Texas overwhelming.

Assuming that the Fifth Circuit’s decision and resulting retransfer request had never occurred, the statute warranting retransfer is 28 U.S.C. § 1404(a): “For the convenience of parties and witnesses, in the interest of justice, a district court may transfer any civil action to any other district or division where it might have been brought or to any district or division to which all parties have consented.” 28 U.S.C. § 1404(a); *see generally* 15 Charles Alan Wright & Arthur R. Miller et al., Federal Practice & Procedure: Jurisdiction & Related Matters §§ 3841–3855 (4th ed. West 2018). All three facets of that transfer inquiry are clearly met.

1. The cases “might have been brought” in Texas.

The Western District of Texas is obviously where these cases “might have been brought.” § 1404(a). Indeed, that is where Defense Distributed and SAF did in fact rightly bring the original action against the New Jersey AG, whose only argument was that New Jersey was a *better* venue—not that Texas was an *improper* venue.

These cases might have been brought in the Western District of Texas’s Austin Division under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(2): “A civil action may be brought in . . . a judicial district in which a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claim occurred, or a substantial part of property that is the subject of the action is situated.” 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(2). That is the case here because Austin is where key events such as the Defendants’ website publication have always occurred.

2. The § 1404 public factors strongly support transfer.

The “public factors” to be analyzed under Section 1404(a) “encompass the statutory consideration of the interest of justice.” Wright & Miller § 3847. They “focus on judicial economy and often include the district court’s familiarity with the governing law, the local interest in deciding local controversies at home, and the relative congestion of the courts.” *Id.* They also include matters like “the enforceability of the judgment” and “practical considerations that could make the trial easy, expeditious, or inexpensive.”

⁵ *Exxon*, 594 F. Supp. at 90.

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Jumara v. State Farm Ins. Co., 55 F.3d 873, 879–80 (3d Cir. 1995). Here, all of the relevant public factors weigh heavily in favor transferring this action to Texas.

First and foremost is the interest in judicial economy, which supplies an extraordinarily compelling reason to change venue here. *See, e.g., Cont'l Grain Co. v. Barge FBL-585*, 364 U.S. 19, 26 (1960); *CIBC World Mkts. v. Deutsche Bank Sec., Inc.*, 309 F. Supp. 2d 637, 651 (D. N.J. 2004). Transferring this action to the Western District of Texas's Austin Division puts it before the very same court that is handling the now-separate action that is very closely related to it: Defense Distributed and SAF's case against the State Department for wrongdoing that occurred in conjunction and cooperation with the New Jersey AG's.

Because these cases entail a great many overlapping facts and legal principles, principles of judicial economy call for them to be handled together. "The economic waste involved in duplicating litigation is obvious." *Crosley Corp. v. Hazeltine Corp.*, 122 F.2d 925, 930 (3d Cir. 1941). "Equally important is its adverse effect upon the prompt and efficient administration of justice." *Id.* Another important consideration of judicial economy is the avoidance of "conflicting judgments, and unnecessary friction between courts." *Chavez v. Dole Food Co., Inc.*, 836 F.3d 205, 220 (3d Cir. 2016) (en banc). Transferring this action to the Court with the case against the State Department advances all of these interests.

A transfer would especially enhance judicial economy here because the factual tasks entail the mastery of cutting-edge technologies. Judge Pitman can do that most efficiently because he has been doing so ever since 2015.

A transfer would also especially enhance judicial economy here because the legal issues involve matters of law that might entail deference to the President's view of foreign affairs, *see, e.g., Holder v. Humanitarian Law Project*, 561 U.S. 1, 33 (2010), and/or the meaning of federal statutes and regulations, *see, e.g., Skidmore v. Swift & Co.*, 323 U.S. 134 (1944). Judge Pitman can receive the President's views directly because the State Department is a party to the case there. Others can only speculate.

3. The § 1404 private factors strongly support transfer.

The "private factors" under Section 1404(a) account for the "statutory considerations of convenience of the parties and witnesses," and include the "ease of access to sources of proof" and each side's forum preference. *Wright & Miller* § 3847; *accord Jumara v. State Farm Ins. Co.*, 55 F.3d 873, 879 (3d Cir. 1995). Here, none of the private factors play as substantial a role as the public factors do. But for what they are worth, the private factors clearly point in favor of transfer.

Considerations of "convenience of the parties and witnesses" point in favor of transfer. To be sure, the chances are low that this case will entail many evidentiary hearings with fact witnesses and the possibility of things like technical demonstrations. But to the extent that it does, the Western District of Texas is the far more convenient venue because of its proximity to Defense Distributed's Austin headquarters. Indeed, the Western District of Texas's Austin Division is the Plaintiffs' preferred venue. Considerations of convenience and the interests of justice motivated Defense Distributed to file *Defense Distributed I* there three years ago, those same considerations motivated it to initiate *Defense Distributed II* there as well. This genuine, deep-seated preference points in favor of a transfer. *See Jumara*, 55 F.3d at 879. The New Jersey AG might prefer this case's present venue. But that does not trump the force of so many other factors for several reasons.

First, the New Jersey AG's preference is not controlling because it is weak, and maybe even nonexistent. In this respect, the Attorney General's actions speak louder than words. By going along with a score of other states to sue Defense Distributed on the other side of the country (the Western District of Washington) the New Jersey AG showed that the need for a nearby venue is of little concern to him.

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Second, even if the Attorney General of New Jersey had a strong preference for this venue, the law would instruct the Court to apply a discount because of the Attorney General's superior access to litigating resources. *See Maliki v. Holy Redeemer Hosp.*, Civ. Ac. No. CV-151591-KSH-CLW, 2016 WL 4161094, at *2 (D. N.J. Aug. 5, 2016).

The bottom line is that, "when the Section 1404(a) factors—the convenience of the parties and witnesses and the interest of justice—convince the court that another proper venue is the 'center of gravity' for the dispute, transfer is appropriate." Wright & Miller § 3841 & n.7. Texas is this case's "center of gravity" and should be its venue.

III. Consolidation poses no problems

In no event should the presence of case number 3:19-cv-4753—the case that originated in this Court—halt or delay the transfer of case number 3:21-cv-9867—the case that originated in Texas and was "first filed." The New Jersey AG's concerns about this relationship are erroneous because the Fifth Circuit already grappled with them and correctly disregarded them. More importantly, any such concerns can be dealt with far more effectively and equitably with other orthodox litigation tools.

First, Plaintiffs submit that any such concerns can and should be dealt with by transferring *both* cases to the Western District of Texas and letting that Court confront any subsequent issues in the first instance. Second and alternatively, Plaintiffs submit that these concerns can and should be dealt with by transferring case number 3:21-cv-9867 to the Western District of Texas and staying case number 3:19-cv-4753. A stay of case number 3:19-cv-4753 so that case number 3:21-cv-9867 can proceed is exactly what the New Jersey AG successfully obtained by invoking the "first filed" rule earlier in this litigation—both in this Court and the Third Circuit. He is estopped from arguing otherwise now just because the tactical tables are turned.

IV. Conclusion

For these reasons, the Court should defer to the Fifth Circuit's decision under either comity and/or law of the case principles and transfer the cases against the New Jersey AG to the United States District Court for the Western District of Texas.

Very truly yours,

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Counsel for Plaintiffs Defense Distributed,
the Second Amendment Foundation, Inc.
Firearms Policy Coalition, Inc., Firearms
Policy Foundation, Calguns Foundation,
California Association of Federal Firearms
Licensees, Inc., and Brandon Combs

Exhibit A

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
AUSTIN DIVISION

DEFENSE DISTRIBUTED and
SECOND AMENDMENT
FOUNDATION, INC.,

Plaintiffs,

V.

ANDREW J. BRUCK, *Acting Attorney General of New Jersey, in his official and individual capacities*, et al.,

Defendants.

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1:18-CV-637-RP

ORDER

Before the Court is the Judgment and Mandate of the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit remanding Plaintiffs' Notice of Appeal, (Dkt. 146). (Judgment, Dkt. 171).

Pursuant to the Fifth Circuit Judgment, **IT IS ORDERED** that the Court's April 19, 2021, Order, (Dkt. 145), severing Defense Distributed's claims against the New Jersey Attorney General and transferring them to the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey, is **VACATED**.

Additionally, pursuant to the Fifth Circuit's Judgment, the Court requests the District of New Jersey to return the transferred case to the Western District of Texas, Austin Division, to be reconsolidated with this matter.

SIGNED on April 13, 2022.

Room

ROBERT PITMAN
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

Exhibit B

United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit

United States Court of Appeals
Fifth Circuit

FILED

April 1, 2022

Lyle W. Cayce
Clerk

No. 21-50327

DEFENSE DISTRIBUTED;
SECOND AMENDMENT FOUNDATION, INCORPORATED,

Plaintiffs—Appellants,

versus

ANDREW J. BRUCK, ACTING ATTORNEY GENERAL OF NEW
JERSEY, IN HIS OFFICIAL AND INDIVIDUAL CAPACITIES

Defendant—Appellee.

Appeal from the United States District Court
for the Western District of Texas
USDC No. 1:18-CV-637

Before JONES, ELROD, and HIGGINSON, *Circuit Judges*.

EDITH H. JONES, *Circuit Judge*:

Since 2013, Appellants (collectively, “Defense Distributed”) have been challenging publication restraints imposed by the U.S. State Department, federal courts, and the State of New Jersey after Defense Distributed published to the Internet computer assisted design (“CAD”) files for a single-round plastic pistol. Although Defense Distributed is still

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prevented from publishing,¹ the CAD files it published remain available to this day on countless other websites internationally. Defense Distributed has yet to secure a court decision condemning what appear to be flagrant prior restraints.²

The instant combined appeal and motion for mandamus relief stems from a district court order severing the case against one defendant, the Attorney General of New Jersey (NJAG),³ and transferring it to a federal court in New Jersey. We conclude that mandamus relief is appropriate in this unusual case. Accordingly, we direct the district court to request retransfer from its counterpart in New Jersey and order other relief in accordance herewith.

¹ To be more precise, Defense Distributed published the CAD files to the Internet for a few months from December 2012 — May 2013 before the State Department claimed that to do so violated International Traffic in Arms Regulations (“ITAR”). *See Defense Distributed v. U.S. Dep’t of State*, 838 F.3d 451, 455 (5th Cir. 2016); *id.* at 461-63 (Jones, J., dissenting). The company also published to the Internet for five days in 2018 during a litigation hiatus. Further, it has published the files by hosting them at a public library in Austin, Texas, and by distributing USB drives and SD cards through the Postal Service. To date, the CAD files are still not available on the internet free from all prior restraint. As the Supreme Court declared, a “loss of First Amendment freedoms, for even minimal periods of time, unquestionably constitutes irreparable injury.” *Elrod v. Burns*, 427 U.S. 347, 373, 96 S. Ct. 2673, 2690 (1976). These Appellants’ First Amendment freedoms have been restrained for years.

² The injunction motion pending before the panel is denied as moot. This denial does not imply that the motion lacks merit. The original preliminary injunction motion before the district court was denied on the basis of an incorrect finding that the district court lacked personal jurisdiction over the NJAG. Upon return of this case to the Western District of Texas, the court should entertain a motion for preliminary injunction expeditiously.

³ Gurbir Grewal was New Jersey’s Attorney General when this suit was filed. He is succeeded by Andrew Bruck. For convenience, we refer to this defendant as the NJAG.

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BACKGROUND

Two previous opinions of this court describe the litigation history surrounding Defense Distributed’s publication of then-novel CAD files for a pistol that can theoretically be “printed” from a computer affixed to the proper equipment. *See Defense Distributed v. Grewal*, 971 F.3d 485, 488-90 (5th Cir. 2020); *Defense Distributed v. U.S. Dep’t of State*, 838 F.3d 451, 454-58 (5th Cir. 2016); *id.* at 461-66 (Jones, J., dissenting). We quote from the more recent opinion:

Plaintiff Defense Distributed is a Texas company operated for the purpose of promoting popular access to firearms. To carry out this purpose, it produces and makes accessible information related to the 3D printing of firearms and publishes and distributes such information to the public. Plaintiff Second Amendment Foundation, Inc. (“SAF”) is a nationwide, non-profit membership organization that “promotes the right to keep and bear arms by supporting education, research, publications, and legal efforts about the Constitution’s right to privately own and possess firearms and the consequences of gun control.” Across the nation, SAF members seek the digital firearms information created by Defense Distributed, circulate their own digital firearms information by utilizing Defense Distributed’s facilities, and republish digital firearms information independently.

Defense Distributed began distributing files related to the 3D printing of firearms in December 2012. It did so by publishing files to its defcad.org and defcad.com websites and letting visitors freely download them. It also distributed digital firearms information via mail and at a brick-and-mortar public library in Austin, Texas. Defense Distributed’s efforts were initially met with opposition from the United States

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Department of State.⁴ But, after a period of litigation, the parties reached a settlement agreement that granted Defense Distributed a license to publish its files.

Shortly thereafter, nine Attorneys General, including New Jersey Attorney General Grewal, filed suit on behalf of their respective states in the Western District of Washington to enjoin the State Department from authorizing the release of Defense Distributed's files. They argued that the State Department's license to Defense Distributed constituted an *ultra vires* about-face that violated the Administrative Procedure Act and jeopardized the states' statutory and regulatory schemes for firearms. The Western District of Washington quickly issued a temporary restraining order, followed closely by a nationwide preliminary injunction.⁵

Just before the Attorneys General sued in Washington, Defense Distributed and SAF brought the instant action in the Western District of Texas challenging select enforcement actions taken by the state Attorneys General. Of relevance to this appeal, Plaintiffs alleged these actions by Grewal: (1) sending a cease-and-desist letter threatening legal action if Defense Distributed published its files; (2) sending letters to third-party internet service providers based in California urging them to terminate their contracts with Defense Distributed; (3) initiating a civil lawsuit against Defense Distributed in New Jersey;⁶ and (4) threatening Defense

⁴ See *Defense Distributed v. U.S. Dep't of State*, 838 F.3d 451 (5th Cir. 2016); *id.* at 462–76 (Jones, J., dissenting).

⁵ The Attorneys General later filed a motion for summary judgment, which the district court granted in part. *Washington v. U.S. Dep't of State*, 420 F. Supp. 3d 1130 (W.D. Wash. 2019). On appeal, the Ninth Circuit found that the case was moot and thus dismissed for lack of jurisdiction. *Washington v. Defense Distributed*, Nos. 20-35030 & 20-35064, 2020 WL 4332902 (9th Cir. July 21, 2020).

⁶ That lawsuit was removed to federal court before being administratively terminated in light of the nationwide injunction issued in Washington. The Plaintiffs have

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Distributed with criminal sanctions at a live press conference. Further, these actions, coupled with the injunctive orders issued in the Washington litigation, have caused Defense Distributed to cease publication of its materials. The Plaintiffs asserted, *inter alia*, that these actions infringed the exercise of their First Amendment freedoms and constituted tortious interference with the State Department's settlement agreement.

Grewal moved to dismiss for lack of personal jurisdiction.⁷ The Plaintiffs, meanwhile, sought a preliminary injunction. After holding a hearing and considering the parties' arguments, the court granted Grewal's motion and dismissed the action without prejudice.

Defense Distributed v. Grewal, 971 F.3d at 488-89 (footnotes in original). Defense distributed appealed. This court held that the NJAG is amenable to personal jurisdiction in Texas courts. *Id.* at 488. Accordingly, the court reversed and remanded for further proceedings. *Id.*

Following our remand to the district court, Defense Distributed amended its complaint to join the State Department as a defendant for its alleged failure to comply with a Settlement Agreement reached with Defense Distributed in 2018. Shortly after, the NJAG moved to sever Defense Distributed's case against him and transfer that portion of the case to a New Jersey federal court. The State Department opposed severance, as did

likewise sued in New Jersey, raising the same claims asserted in the case at bar. *See Defense Distributed v. Grewal*, D.N.J. No. 3:19-CV-4753. That case is currently stayed pending resolution of this one.

⁷ The other state Attorneys General also moved to dismiss, and the district court granted their motions. On appeal, the Plaintiffs challenge only the judgment related to Grewal.

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Defense Distributed. Nonetheless, the district court obliged the NJAG by written order both severing and transferring the case against him.

Defense Distributed immediately noticed an appeal from the severance-and-transfer order and followed with an alternate request for mandamus relief against the district judge. This court imposed a temporary stay of the case pending appeal. The New Jersey district court also stayed all proceedings pending this appeal.

DISCUSSION

I. Appellate jurisdiction

We pretermitt Defense Distributed's resort to the collateral order doctrine as a basis for appellate jurisdiction in this interlocutory appeal⁸ because, in this circuit, mandamus is the prescribed vehicle for reviewing rulings on transfers of cases pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1404(a). *See In re Volkswagen of Am., Inc.*, 545 F.3d 304, 309 (5th Cir. 2008) (en banc); *In re Rolls Royce Corp.*, 775 F.3d 671, 676-77 (5th Cir. 2014).

The twist in this case is the transfer to a district court outside the Fifth Circuit, a court over which this court exercises no control. This court lacks power to order a return of the case to our circuit. But *In re Red Barn Motors, Inc.*, 794 F.3d 481 (5th Cir. 2015), explained the path to a cognizable mandamus remedy. *Id.* at 483-84. The All Writs Act, 28 U.S.C. § 1651, empowers courts to issue writs of mandamus *if* the courts also have appellate jurisdiction, "although no appeal has been perfected." *Roche v. Evaporated*

⁸ *In re Rolls Royce Corp.* asserted that our circuit has held that transfer orders do not fall within the scope of the collateral order doctrine. 775 F.3d 671, 676 (5th Cir. 2014) (citing *Brinar v. Williamson*, 245 F.3d 515, 517 (5th Cir. 2001)). However, other cases seem to apply the doctrine to transfer orders. *See In re Sepulvado*, 707 F.3d 550, 552 (5th Cir. 2013); *In re Bradford*, 660 F.3d 226, 229 (5th Cir. 2011). We need not weigh into a potential intra-circuit split.

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Milk Ass'n., 319 U.S. 21, 25, 63 S. Ct. 938, 941 (1943). Because of the transfer, the Texas transferor court can no longer enter an appealable order in the case. *In re Red Barn*, nevertheless, approved that “several circuits, where appropriate, have endorsed the method of directing the transferor district court to request that the transferee district court return the case.” *Id.* at 484 (collecting cases). To be sure, to avoid friction with sister circuits, the court held that “if we even have the power to reverse such a transfer, we should exercise it only if faced with ‘a very extreme case.’” *Id.* (citing *In re Sw. Mobile Homes, Inc.*, 317 F.2d 65, 66-67 (5th Cir. 1963)). But intercircuit friction was reduced where the transferee court there, as here, stayed proceedings pending our appellate panel’s decision. *Id.* The court concluded by requiring a party seeking relief from a transfer order to exercise diligence. *Id.* at 485. Because the petitioner had waited three months to file its mandamus petition, the writ was denied. *Id.*

In this case, of course, the notice of appeal was filed the day after the district court’s order and mandamus relief formally sought within thirty-nine days while briefing was underway. Because *In re Red Barn* sets the standard, we have jurisdiction to consider the mandamus petition.

The NJAG asserts four objections to our jurisdiction. He asserts that *In re Red Barn* did not hold what we just stated it held; that other circuits would not allow a writ of mandamus where a case is transferred to another circuit; and that Defense Distributed was not diligent. Finally, he contends that because Defense Distributed may eventually challenge the transfer order in courts of the Third Circuit, the availability of appellate review disentitles him to an equitable writ. We find none of these arguments persuasive.

First, *In re Red Barn* denied the writ only for lack of petitioner’s diligence. That conclusion would have been inappropriate had the panel concluded that mandamus is not available to challenge an out-of-circuit

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transfer order. The court’s entire discussion of the writ, and a limitation where intercourt friction may occur, would have been unnecessary. Instead, the court weighed the approaches of other circuits, noting that in particular cases a circuit court exercised jurisdiction to vacate a completed intercourt transfer. *See In re Red Barn*, 794 F.3d at 484 n.6. This discussion would also be extraneous had the court simply been uttering *dicta* rather than explaining its rationale. And of course, the court noted that several circuits have authorized mandamus relief in these circumstances. *Id.* Finally, there is no “assuming *arguendo*” language that couches the court’s ruling on mandamus in hypothetical terms.⁹ In short, *In re Red Barn*’s procedural holding is not predicated on *dicta*.

Second, other circuits have adopted the same approach. *See, e.g., In re Howmedica Osteonics Corp.*, 867 F.3d 390, 399-400, 411 (3d Cir. 2017) (asserting jurisdiction to vacate intercourt transfer order); *In re Warrick*, 70 F.3d 736, 739-40 (2d Cir. 1995) (asserting mandamus jurisdiction and distinguishing *In re Drabik*, 246 F.2d 408 (2d Cir. 1957), as not justifying denial of all relief “in these circumstances”); *A.C. Nielsen Co. v. Hoffman*, 270 F.2d 693, 695 (7th Cir. 1959) (concluding that the court has mandamus jurisdiction over intercourt transfer order). Each of these circuits has applied mandamus to decide the propriety of intercourt transfers. Although the Tenth Circuit held that a completed intercourt transfer divested it of appellate jurisdiction, *Chrysler Credit Corp. v. Country Chrysler, Inc.*, 928 F.2d 1509, 1516-17 (10th Cir. 1991), that court went on to recognize that “technically,” the district court should have deferred effectuating the

⁹ The court refers to the “potential availability” of the writ, but then cites the Supreme Court’s substantive standard for granting or denying mandamus as applicable to show that the writ sought by petitioners in *In re Red Barn* was not “appropriate under the circumstances.” *In re Red Barn*, 794 F.3d at 484-85, 485 n.7 (quoting *Cheney v. U.S. Dist. Ct. for Dist. of Columbia*, 542 U.S. 367, 381, 124 S. Ct. 2576, 2587 (2004)).

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transfer so that the parties could seek certification or “file a mandamus petition.” *Id.* at 1520 n.9. *See also In re Nine Mile Ltd.*, 673 F.2d 242 (8th Cir. 1982)(mandamus ordered where district court erroneously transferred papers to consummate Section 1404 case transfer before appeal could be filed in transferor district). Thus, the balance of circuit court authority, in addition to the cases cited by *In re Red Barn*, favors jurisdiction in this case.

Third, the AG questions the diligence of Defense Distributed because of its failure to seek an immediate stay in the district court or file an immediate mandamus petition. Nothing in applicable precedent, however, mandates the particular method by which a party disadvantaged by an out-of-circuit transfer must bring that issue to the circuit court. Defense Distributed filed its notice of appeal the day after the district court’s transfer order and promptly sought relief in this court. The defendants and district court were immediately placed on notice of Defense Distributed’s intent to challenge the transfer in this court, and the actual transfer order was not docketed until the following day. It sought mandamus relief in briefing to this court, filed thirty-nine days after the court’s order.¹⁰ The Appellants’ diligence comports with this court’s emphasis on “diligence” in *In re Red Barn* and with the timing of filings in *In re Howmedica*, 867 F.3d at 400.

Fourth, it is inaccurate to assert, as the NJAG does, that Defense Distributed has adequate available alternatives for appellate court review of the district court’s order, which render a mandamus remedy unavailable. Unlike *In re Red Barn*, this case encompasses severance as a necessary

¹⁰ The NJAG’s contention that Defense Distributed cannot seek mandamus due to technical noncompliance with FRAP Rule 21 is frivolous. Defense Distributed’s briefing, procedurally and substantively, stated clearly the relief requested and grounds for seeking mandamus relief.

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condition of the transfer.¹¹ On appeal, the Third Circuit could not review the severance order, much less attempt to consolidate the case against the NJAG with the case still pending in Texas against the State Department. Therefore, on its face, this tandem order is effectively unreviewable in the transferee circuit.

Moreover, if the potential Third Circuit appeal were (arbitrarily) limited to the transfer order alone, a premier procedural treatise notes that review in the transferee court seems illusory given the application of comity and law-of-the-case principles. *See* 15 CHARLES ALAN WRIGHT, ARTHUR R. MILLER & EDWARD H. COOPER, FEDERAL PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE [HEREAFTER, WRIGHT & MILLER] § 3846 (4th ed. 2021); *id.* at § 3855 (similar). The likelihood of securing a retransfer by the transferee district court seems equally constrained. But even if these propositions are arguable, *see SongByrd, Inc. v. Estate of Grossman*, 206 F.3d 172, 178 n.7 (2d Cir. 2000) (collecting cases), the *SongByrd* decision, like that of other courts, acknowledges the availability of mandamus review in the Fifth Circuit. *Id.* at 176-77, 176 n.5.¹²

¹¹ The *Red Barn* district court transferred an entire case, with two defendants one of which objected strenuously, to Indiana. 794 F.3d at 483.

¹² *See also Hill v. Henderson*, 195 F.3d 671, 676-77 (D.C. Cir. 1999) (“Transfer orders under § 1404 are not final appealable orders, nor, generally speaking, reviewable collateral orders. Commonly, however, courts of appeal in the circuit of origin entertain mandamus petitions to review such orders A possible explanation for finding transfer orders nonreviewable in the transferee circuit is that such orders are usually effectively subject to immediate review via mandamus in the circuit of the transferring court.”) (citations omitted); *Nascone v. Spudnuts, Inc.*, 735 F.2d 763, 773 (3d Cir. 1984) (concluding that “mandamus review is appropriate” over a transfer order after deciding it did not fall within the collateral order doctrine, and recognizing the general rule that “the Plaintiff could petition the transferor appellate court for a writ of mandamus blocking the transfer”) (citation omitted).

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Finally, the fact that the district court here granted the transfer, rather than denying it, makes no difference. In this circuit, neither *In re Rolls Royce* nor *In re Volkswagen* limited writs of mandamus according to whether the district courts granted or denied transfer.¹³ And in *Howmedica*, the Third Circuit applied mandamus to vacate the order granting transfer to the Central District of California. *In re Howmedica*, 867 F.3d at 411. Whatever the possibility of review in the transferee circuit, this has not been regarded as sufficiently effective to preclude writs of mandamus in the transferor court.¹⁴

II. Mandamus

A writ of mandamus is “a drastic and extraordinary remedy reserved for really extraordinary cases.” *In re Depuy Orthopaedics, Inc.*, 870 F.3d 345, 350 (5th Cir. 2017). This court will grant a petition for a writ of mandamus only if the petitioner satisfies three conditions. First, the petitioner must show that there are “no other adequate means to attain the relief he desires.” *Cheney v. U.S. Dist. Court*, 542 U.S. 367, 380, 124 S. Ct. 2576, 159 L.Ed.2d 459 (2004). Second, the court “must be satisfied that the writ is appropriate under the circumstances.” *Id.* at 381, 124 S. Ct. 2576. And third, the petitioner must show a “clear and indisputable right to the writ.” *Id.*

Defense Distributed easily satisfies the first two conditions for mandamus relief. As we just explained, the Third Circuit transferee court cannot, under normal appellate standards, exercise appellate review over

¹³ In *In re Volkswagen*, the en banc court emphasized that review of a transfer order following final judgment was not an “adequate remedy,” and observed that “venue transfer decisions are rarely reviewed.” 545 F.3d at 319.

¹⁴ This court’s decision in *Persyn v. United States*, 935 F.2d 69 (5th Cir. 1991), offers no help to the NJAG. The court there explicitly stated that seeking retransfer is *not* an adequate alternative to appellate review where, as here, both courts have subject-matter jurisdiction. *Id.* at 73.

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either the severance or transfer orders of this Western District of Texas. *E.g., In re Red Barn*, at 484-85.

Second, granting the writ would be “especially appropriate where the issues implicated have importance beyond the immediate case.” *In re JPMorgan Chase & Co.*, 916 F.3d 494, 499 (5th Cir. 2019) (quoting *In re Lloyd's Register N. Am., Inc.*, 780 F.3d 283, 294 (5th Cir. 2015); and *In re Volkswagen*, at 319 (internal quotation marks omitted). Before this court are “issues that implicate not only the parties’ interests but those of the judicial system itself.” *United States v. Bertoli*, 994 F.2d 1002, 1014 (3d Cir. 1993). Preeminent are questions about the abridgement of the Plaintiffs’ first amendment rights to publish their materials. Also critical, however, are tactics suggesting the abusive manipulation of federal court procedures in order to delay or altogether avoid meaningful merits consideration of Plaintiffs’ claims.

What the parties most strenuously debate is whether Defense Distributed has shown a clear and indisputable right to the writ or a clear abuse of discretion by the district court. *See Cheney* at 281, 2576; *see also In re Volkswagen*, at 308. “A district court by definition abuses its discretion when it makes an error of law.” *Koon v. United States*, 518 U.S. 81, 100, 116 S. Ct. 2035, 2047 (1996) (*citing Cooter & Gell v. Hartmarx Corp.*, 496 U.S. 384, 405, 110 S. Ct. 2447, 2461 (1990) (“a district court would necessarily abuse its discretion if it based its ruling on an erroneous view of the law”)). We conclude that the district court clearly abused its discretion by applying the wrong legal standard for evaluating the NJAG’s conjoined severance and transfer motions and by egregiously misinterpreting Defense Distributed’s claims. Moreover, even if the motions are evaluated wholly independently, the transfer motion cannot stand if the severance motion was wholly unjustified. *See, e.g., Chrysler Credit Corp. v. Country Chrysler*, 928 F.2d 1509 (10th Cir. 1991); *In re Nine Mile Ltd.*, 673 F.2d at 242 (because transfer order

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was procedurally incorrect, mandamus ordered district court to request return of the case from the transferee court).

A. Joint Severance and Transfer

To explain this conclusion, we remind that the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure were enacted to ensure “the just, speedy and inexpensive determination of every action and proceeding.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 1. To be more precise, Fed. R. Civ. P. 21, which authorizes severance of parties, and 28 USC § 1404(a), governing transfers among federal district courts, “are [both] designed to facilitate just, convenient, efficient and less expensive determination.” *In re Nintendo of America, Inc.*, 756 F.3d 1363, 1365 (Fed. Cir. 2014). Although a district court has broad discretion to sever parties that were otherwise properly joined by a Plaintiff,¹⁵ “[u]nder the Rules, the impulse is toward entertaining the broadest possible scope of action consistent with fairness to the parties; joinder of claims, parties and remedies is strongly encouraged.” *United Mine Workers v Gibbs*, 383 U.S. 715, 724, 86 S. Ct. 1130, 1138 (1966).

On two occasions, this court has discussed standards for joint severance and transfer motions brought by a defendant or defendants, the effect of which would require a Plaintiff to split its case into two different federal courts. In a well-known opinion, this court noted that “our jurisprudence suggests that the severance inquiry is different—and more focused on judicial efficiency—when it is combined with a section 1404 motion to transfer than when the severed case would remain in the original judicial district.” *In re Rolls Royce*, 775 F.3d at 680.¹⁶ The court quoted at

¹⁵ *Brunet v. United Gas Pipeline Co.*, 15 F.3d 500, 505 (5th Cir. 1994).

¹⁶ Judge Higginbotham’s opinion in *Rolls Royce* has been cited frequently for its application of sever/transfer considerations when one of the parties has a forum selection

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length Judge Alvin Rubin's opinion explaining the problems that can arise in a case involving multiple defendants when claims against one or some defendants are severed and transferred while claims against the remaining defendant are retained in the original court. *Id.*, (quoting *Liaw Su Teng v. Skaarup Shipping Corp.*, 743 F.2d 1140, 1148-49 (5th Cir. 1984)). Judge Rubin's list of parameters that should inform this type of proposed transfer bears repeating:

But before thus putting asunder what the Plaintiff has joined, the court must weigh carefully whether the inconvenience of splitting the suit outweighs the advantages to be gained from the partial transfer. It should not sever if the defendant over whom jurisdiction is retained is so involved in the controversy to be transferred that partial transfer would require the same issues to be litigated in two places. [See Korbelt, *The Law of Federal Venue and Choice of the Most Convenient Forum*, 15 Rutgers L.Rev. 607 (1961); Masington, *Venue in the Federal Courts—The Problem of the Inconvenient Forum*, 15 U.Miami L.Rev. 237 (1961); Note, 46 Cornell L.Q. 318 (1961)]. That being the situation here, the district court should not have severed the claims if there were any alternative. Manifestly, the Plaintiffs will suffer some inconvenience if they are forced to litigate their claims in two courts, half the world apart from each other, with not only the consequent added expense and inconvenience but also the possible detriment of inconsistent results. A single forum is also most suitable for determining possible counter- and cross-claims. The public also has an interest in facilitating a speedy and less-expensive determination in one forum of all of the issues arising out of one episode.

clause. However, the court's discussion about severance and transfer orders in multidefendant cases draws from *Liaw Su Teng* and other non-forum selection clause cases and is thus more broadly applicable here.

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Liam Su Teng v. Skaarup Shipping Corp., 743 F.2d 1140, 1148–49 (5th Cir. 1984), *overruled on other grounds*, *In re Air Crash Disaster Near New Orleans, La., on July 9, 1982*, 821 F.2d 1147 (5th Cir. 1987).

Several points made in Judge Rubin’s opinion are common to this species of joint severance and transfer motions. A court must “weigh carefully” the comparative inconvenience of splitting the suit versus the advantages to be gained from a partial transfer. It should not sever if the defendant not transferred is “so involved” in the controversy transferred to another court that partial transfer would require the same issues to be litigated in two places. “Manifestly,” Plaintiffs are disadvantaged by the expense and inconvenience of having to litigate in two disparate fora and by the possibility of inconsistent results. And the public has an interest in the comparative speediness and cost-savings from utilizing a single forum for the issues arising out of one episode. *See also* 15 WRIGHT & MILLER, § 3845, at 86 (echoing these factors).

Other courts have agreed with *Liam Su Teng*, and specified that in analyzing severance and transfer motions, “[b]efore effecting such a severance, a judge should weigh the convenience to the parties requesting transfer against the potential inefficiency of litigating the same facts in two separate forums.” *White v. ABCO Eng'g Corp.*, 199 F.3d 140, 144 (3d Cir. 1999). Previously, the Third Circuit, explicitly endorsing Judge Rubin’s view, denied severance and transfer where the defendant not transferred was more than “indirectly connected” to the Plaintiff’s dispute with the defendant seeking transfer. *Sunbelt Corp. v. Noble, Denton and Assoc., Inc.*, 5 F.3d 28, 34 (3d Cir. 1993). The Second Circuit, which pioneered using severance and transfer as a permissible strategy of case management, nonetheless held it appropriate only “where the administration of justice would be materially advanced....” and where a defendant in one district is

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only “indirectly connected” to the claims that will be transferred to the other district. *Wyndham Assoc. v. Bintliff*, 398 F.2d 614, 618-19 (2d Cir. 1968).¹⁷

The district court here quoted *Rolls Royce*, but it misperceived and thus misapplied this court’s explanation about “judicial efficiency.” In the above cases, courts were not deciding ordinary Rule 21 severance motions, in which parties or claims may be split while the disputes are maintained before the same court. Severance and transfer requires two courts to engage in the work of one, prompting serious concerns about duplication of judicial resources, the consistency of rulings, and litigation costs. The circuit courts that discussed severance and transfer motions in this context have uniformly indicated an aversion to granting such motions at the expense of needless duplication of judicial effort. The rule emanating from *Rolls Royce* and *Liam Su Teng* is that in most multidefendant cases—other than those involving forum selection clauses—severance and transfer makes sense only where the administration of justice would be materially advanced and a defendant in one district is not “so involved” in the transferred controversy that the same issues would have to be litigated twice.¹⁸ Consequently, the district court erred legally in finding that the State Department is only indirectly connected

¹⁷ WRIGHT & MILLER explains that severance and transfer of claims or parties enabled courts to avoid the rule that “[i]n suits against multiple defendants, transfer is proper only to a district in which all of them are subject to personal jurisdiction and in which venue is proper for an action against all of them.” WRIGHT & MILLER § 3845, at 85. The treatise also endorses the cautious use of such orders. *Id.* at 86-87.

¹⁸ See also *Continental Grain Co. v. The FBL-585*, 364 U.S. 19, 26, 80 S. Ct. 1470, 1474 (1960) (“To permit a situation in which two cases involving precisely the same issues are simultaneously pending in different District Courts leads to the wastefulness of time, energy and money that Sec. 1404(a) was designed to prevent. Moreover, such a situation is conducive to a race of diligence among litigants for a trial in the District Court each prefers”).

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to claims pled against the NJAG¹⁹ and in failing to find that the administration of justice would not be materially advanced by transfer.

The direct connection between the Plaintiffs' claims against these two defendants contradicts the district court's artful dissection of Defense Distributed's Second Amended Complaint. The court ignored the major components of the lawsuit and the overarching connection alleged between the State Department and the NJAG. Both government entities have suppressed legal speech by prohibiting the publication of the company's digital firearms files on the internet and into New Jersey. That the First Amendment protects all of the Plaintiffs' publications underlies all of their other claims.²⁰ The Plaintiffs' assertion of seventeen separate claims reflects the consequences of that suppression and the tortuous path they have been forced to pursue for redress. Yet, contrary to common sense and heedless of a potential for disparate constitutional rulings if the case against the NJAG remains transferred, the court belittled the First Amendment issues. According to the district court, not *all* of Plaintiffs' claims involve the First Amendment. The court overlooked Plaintiffs' claims that directly involve both Defendants in the settlement agreement breach and in censorship under the Second Amendment and Due Process clause. And the larger point is that *none* of Plaintiffs' claims would exist if they had been allowed to publish the various digital firearms files continuously since 2013. The First Amendment is the *sine qua non* of this case.

¹⁹ The district court found the factual overlap between the claims pled against each defendant is "minuscule;" and that the claims have no "logical connection" because the defendants' actions occurred "in different places and at different times."

²⁰ The First Amendment claims, moreover, are complex factually and legally, as they involve questions about compelling interest, narrow tailoring, and numerous types of digital firearms information that Defense Distributed has created.

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The other larger point ignored by the district court is that the principal claims against both defendants are temporally and factually intertwined to the extent that litigation in separate courts would largely overlap. A paraphrase of the facts alleged in the Second Amended Complaint is demonstrative. Just when the Plaintiffs, after several years of litigation, thought they had obtained relief from a signed settlement agreement with the State Department, the NJAG loudly led a bevy of states in opposition. Within a span of about six months, he filed suit in Washington state, even more remote from New Jersey than Texas, and forced the joinder of Defense Distributed as a defendant there. He evidently thought the parties' fates were legally and factually connected when he sought and obtained an injunction expressly to prevent the State Department from completing the settlement with Plaintiffs. The NJAG kept up public pressure against the settlement with threats of civil and criminal punishment against Plaintiffs' president Cody Wilson personally. At this time, the State Department opted not to complete the settlement. Accordingly, the State Department did not modify relevant federal regulations, disavowed the license and exemption from regulations it had promised Defense Distributed, and refused to appeal adverse decisions by the Washington federal court. The extent to which the NJAG's campaign influenced the State Department's alleged breaches is relevant to the claims against both defendants. At the same time, the NJAG's seminal place in the litigation is a major, though far from the only facet of his conduct that was designed to derail the settlement and independently to restrain Plaintiffs' exercise of free speech. Plaintiffs' essential claims for First Amendment violations, breach of the settlement agreement, and the NJAG's interferences cannot be understood by a factfinder without

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investigating and telling the whole story. Similarly, having to tell the same story in two courts would abuse Plaintiffs and the judicial process.²¹

Also plain from the complaint is that the subsidiary claims are dependent upon the primary claims identified above. To cite one instance, Defense Distributed pleads that the State Department violated the Administrative Procedure Act in various aspects of its settlement agreement breach. The Washington State litigation was also based on alleged violations of the Administrative Procedure Act. The State Department's noncompliance may have been caused by the mere fact of the Washington State litigation or by the imperative of complying with that court's injunctive decrees or by the NJAG's public campaign against the settlement. Sorting out cause and effect for these claims demands a single factfinder and judicial resolution.

The district court also erred legally by failing to conclude that the administration of justice would *not* be materially advanced by transfer of the case against the NJAG to New Jersey. *See Rolls Royce*, 775 F.3d at 680. The burden rests on the NJAG as the movant to demonstrate that proposition, and he did not succeed. First, the public interest in achieving a single court's ruling on Plaintiffs' First Amendment claims cannot be overstated. Government instigated censorship of constitutionally protected speech is abhorrent to self-government; courts have a duty to prevent illegal censorship. But severance and transfer enhances the risk of conflicting rulings, which would seriously injure the Plaintiffs and throw the law in this important constitutional area into national disarray for several years.

²¹ The NJAG interjects that a sovereign immunity defense precludes any tortious interference claim asserted by Plaintiffs. Plaintiffs dispute the assertion. This merits defense has no place in our analysis.

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Second, because of the complex factual interactions among Plaintiffs and these Defendants, discovery and trial for the principal claims will require many of the same witnesses. No efficiency exists from conducting two fact-based litigations half a continent apart. On the other hand, no efficiency is gained by having two courts decide the separate subsidiary claims against each Defendant. Such claims are largely legal in nature, overlapping in several instances, and best resolved on briefing to a single court that has gained familiarity with the intricacies of Plaintiffs' dozens of digital firearms files and background materials that could be published to the internet and in New Jersey. There is no obvious efficiency advantage, much less materially enhanced judicial economy from forcing Defense Distributed's case into two separate cases.

The necessity of denying severance conjoined with transfer is confirmed by proper application of *Rolls Royce* and *Liam Su Teng*. In addition, the district court's separate and independent Rule 21 severance and Section 1404 transfer analyses are plagued with error and therefore alone justify the rebuke of mandamus. We turn first to severance.

B. Severance

In the Fifth Circuit, the accepted basis for Rule 21 severance analysis considers five factors: (1) whether claims arise out of the same transaction, occurrence, or series of transactions or occurrence; (2) whether the claims present common questions of law or fact; (3) whether settlement of the claims or judicial economy would be facilitated; (4) whether prejudice would be avoided if severance were granted; and (5) whether different witnesses and documentary proof are required for the separate claims." *See Rolls Royce*, 775 F.3d at 680; *Paragon Office Servs., LLC v. UnitedHealthcare Ins. Co.*, 2012 WL 4442368, (N.D. Tex. Sept. 26, 2012); *Parker v. Louisiana Dep't of Pub. Safety & Corr.*, 2019 WL 5103811 (M.D. La. Oct. 11, 2019); *Calhoun v.*

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WA DHS Child Support Div., 2018 WL 2865315 (N.D. Tex. June 11, 2018); *Pouncie v. Dlorah, Inc.*, 2015 WL 5178401 (N.D. Tex. Sept. 4, 2015); *Cty. of Travis v. Purdue Pharma, LP*, 2018 WL 1518848 (W.D. Tex. Mar. 28, 2018).

First, as has been explained, the district court misconstrued the Second Amended Complaint. Relevant to the severance factors, it erroneously found that there was no common transaction or occurrence or series of transactions or occurrences giving rise to the Plaintiffs' claims against the Defendants. The district court compounded its error by stating that "the parties all acknowledge that the Washington Suit" had nothing to do with the settlement agreement between Defense Distributed and the State Department. This assertion is contradicted by the record. As the NJAG put it in his complaint in the Washington lawsuit, "in sum, the Government's covert agreement to deregulate the CAD files by way of the Settlement Agreement—which culminated in the enactment of the "temporary modification" on July 27, 2018—are final agency decisions that not only failed to comply with procedural requirements, but that have far-reaching implications for national security and the safety and security of the State and people of Washington." The district court for the Western District of Washington also stated that at the heart of its decision to grant a TRO, as requested by the NJAG, was the manner in which the State Department entered into and followed through on its settlement agreement with Defense Distributed. *State v. United States Dep't of State*, 315 F. Supp. 3d 1202, 1205 (W.D. Wash. 2018). Defense Distributed's claims against both Defendants fundamentally concern the State Department's settlement agreement and the NJAG's efforts after it was signed to prevent its meaningful implementation. The interference claims against the NJAG cannot be proven without initial proof that the settlement agreement was breached. These transactions and occurrences both perpetuated the violation of Plaintiffs' First Amendment rights. The occurrences and transactions

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involved in Plaintiffs’ principal claims are thus logically, factually, and temporally inextricable.²²

The district court also misapplied the second factor of the severance analysis in determining that Plaintiffs’ claims do not involve common issues of law or fact. The court put the matter exactly backward, as it stated that although “many of Plaintiff’s claims” arise from alleged First Amendment violations, “this is not the case for *all* of Plaintiffs’ claims....” To the contrary, a court is required to determine whether “there is at least one common question of law,” not whether all of the claims in a case involve the same question of law. *Acevedo v. Allsup's Convenience Stores, Inc.*, 600 F.3d 516, 521 (5th Cir. 2010). Further, the district court incorrectly analyzed “judicial economy” as applied to joint severance and transfer motions: according to *Rolls Royce* and *Lian Su Teng*, severance is inappropriate where two parties are as inextricably entwined in the litigation as these defendants.

The NJAG’s and district court’s other assertions about the efficiency benefits from severance ring particularly hollow in light of the course of the litigation. For example, bifurcation and transfer of the case, the district court states, would be an economical act since there is already a case in New Jersey dealing with separate claims against the NJAG by Defense Distributed. But Defense Distributed brought that case as a self-protective measure only after

²² The district court asserted that the claims against the NJAG largely stem from the 2018 cease-and-desist letter, public comments by the NJAG directed at dissemination of Plaintiffs’ materials in New Jersey, and the law that criminalizes such dissemination. This is correct only to the extent that it highlights the similarity in Plaintiffs’ First Amendment claims against both Defendants, which, though based on different facts, center on the same publishable materials and demand uniform resolution.

Further, although we need not consider whether the NJAG is a necessary party to the litigation in the court below, *see* Fed. R. Civ. P. 19, he and his officials are plainly material witnesses to the Washington litigation, and the State Department’s assertions that its settlement may have been motivated by actions of the NJAG cannot be discounted.

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the district court below had (erroneously) dismissed the NJAG from suit in the Western District of Texas. The district court cannot claim judicial efficiency is furthered when its decision directly caused the inefficient filing of that second suit. Nor is the timing of the district court's severance/transfer order persuasive, as it followed directly on the heels of this court's decision upholding jurisdiction in the Western District of Texas. Judicial economy is also less than credibly asserted by the NJAG, who chose to travel to the West Coast to pursue its campaign against Defense Distributed while simultaneously defending this case and pursuing litigation and other measures in New Jersey. The multiplication of venues has disserved judicial economy. At this point, after essentially seven years of litigation in Texas and at least two other venues over Defense Distributed's publications, to split this case into two parallel litigation tracks before two courts is beyond inefficient.²³

The above discussion also shows why the court erred in regard to the final relevant factor involved in its severance analysis: finding no prejudice to Defense Distributed by splitting its case.²⁴ *See Acevedo*, 600 F.3d at 521.

²³ The final factor in severance analysis, whether the claims require different witnesses and sources of proof, is neutral. Plaintiffs will have to make the same proof in two proceedings about the protected nature of its information, while there is only some overlap between the witnesses for defendants.

²⁴ The district court embroiders its reasoning on prejudice by implying that Plaintiffs' challenge to NJ Stat. Sec 2C:39-9(l)(2), a claim explicitly pled in their Second Amended Complaint, would fail for lack of personal jurisdiction over the NJAG. We do not agree. Plaintiffs' original allegations included threats by the NJAG to prosecute Defense Distributed and Cody Wilson to the maximum extent allowed by state law. That the legislature added a particular device to enhance such prosecution, in the form of a criminal statute passed during the pendency of this case, is comprehended in the scope of the original complaint and the briefing in the district court and this court. And finally, as we noted in the previous opinion, the NJAG waived personal jurisdiction by not asserting that defense. *Def. Distributed v. Grewal*, 971 F.3d at 496.

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The court's legal and factual errors so permeate its severance order as to render it a clear abuse of discretion.

C. Transfer Order

Because the severance order was a clear abuse of discretion, the district court likewise “lacked authority . . . to transfer a portion of the single action . . . for one purpose while retaining jurisdiction over the remainder.” *Chrysler Credit Corp.*, 928 F.2d at 1519; *In re Nine Mile Ltd.*, 673 F.2d at 244. But even setting aside severance as impermissible, any transfer of this case, in whole or in part, constitutes an abuse of the district court's discretion.

A party seeking a transfer under Section 1404(a) “must show good cause” by “clearly demonstrat[ing] that a transfer is ‘[f]or the convenience of parties and witnesses, in the interest of justice.’” *In re Volkswagen of Am., Inc.*, 545 F.3d 304, 315 (5th Cir. 2008) (quoting 28 U.S.C. § 1404(a)) (emphasis added). “When the transferee venue is not clearly more convenient than the venue chosen by the Plaintiff, the Plaintiff's choice should be respected.” *Id.* When a defendant is haled into court, some inconvenience is expected and acceptable. Assuming that jurisdiction exists and venue is proper, the fact that litigating would be more convenient for the defendant elsewhere is not enough to justify transfer. In other words, the standard is not met by showing one forum is more likely than not to be more convenient, but instead the party must adduce evidence and arguments that clearly establish good cause for transfer based on convenience and justice. *See e.g. id.* 314-315.

Courts are required to assess four private interest factors and four public interest factors pertinent to a transfer motion. *See In re Volkswagen*, 545 F.3d at 315. The private interest factors are: “(1) the relative ease of access to sources of proof; (2) the availability of compulsory process to secure the attendance of witnesses; (3) the cost of attendance for willing

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witnesses; and (4) all other practical problems that make trial of a case easy, expeditious and inexpensive.” *Id.* The public interest factors are discussed below. As with its discussion of Rule 21 severance, the district court abused its discretion factually and legally in weighing the transfer factors against the standard.

Regarding the first private interest factor, the movant has the burden to establish good cause, which requires an actual showing of the existence of relevant sources of proof, not merely an expression that some sources likely exist in the prospective forum. *In re Volkswagen*, 545 F.3d at 315. Here, however, the district court erred by uncritically accepting the NJAG’s conclusory assertions that “the sources of proof relevant to these issues (including any non-party witnesses) are all in New Jersey.” *Defense Distributed*, 1:18-cv-00637, Dkt. 121, at 15–16 (W.D. Tex.); *See e.g. Hammers v. Mayea-Chang*, 2019 WL 6728446, at *7 (E.D. Tex. Dec. 11, 2019). The NJAG’s conclusory assertions lack that necessary proof, while the Plaintiffs identified proof, documents, and witnesses that are located in Texas and support maintaining Texas as the forum.²⁵ Weighing the first factor as “neutral” in the face of the NJAG’s lack of proof and Plaintiffs’ proffer abused both logic and the court’s discretion. Additionally, the district court legally erred by introducing a “prejudice” consideration into the first factor. The first private interest factor does not ask whether a transfer would

²⁵ For example, Defense Distributed provided details on how its activities, including research, design, development, manufacturing, and publishing, occurred in and around Austin, and how it also published the same computer files with digital firearms information at a brick-and-mortar public library in Austin, Texas by hosting the computer files in formats that patrons could access via computer workstations. The computer servers on which Defense Distributed hosts these files for publication to the internet are also located in Texas.

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“prejudice” the non-moving party, but which forum provides easier access to sources of proof. *Volkswagen*, 545 F.3d at 315.

Access to compulsory process for non-party witnesses is the gravamen of the second private interest factor. *See e.g. Garrett v. Hanson*, 429 F. Supp. 3d 311, 318 (E.D. Tex. 2019). Neither the NJAG nor the district court identified any witness who is subject to compulsory process in New Jersey but not in Texas. Yet the court inexplicably weighed this factor not as neutral but in favor of transfer. “To show good cause[, however] means that a moving party . . . clearly demonstrates” the appropriateness of transfer. Where there is no demonstration by the movant, let alone a clear one, the court cannot weigh a factor against the non-movant and in favor of transfer. Besides lacking support in the record, the district court’s weighing of this factor in favor of New Jersey does not “reflect[] the appropriate deference to which the Plaintiff’s choice of venue is entitled,” *In re Volkswagen*, 545 F.3d at 315.²⁶

The fourth private interest factor addresses “all other practical problems that make trial of a case easy, expeditious and inexpensive.” *In re Volkswagen*, at 315. The district court weighed this factor in favor of the NJAG because absent transfer, it would have to decide whether it has personal jurisdiction over the NJAG to adjudicate Defense Distributed’s allegedly newly raised claim challenging the constitutionality of NJ Stat. § 2C:39-9(1)(2). But as we discussed above that issue is not so novel as to require a separate analysis of personal jurisdiction. The district court itself previously recognized that “the instant action concern[ed]” The NJAG’s

²⁶ The third private interest factor, concerning the cost for willing witnesses, is agreed to be neutral, as the district court found.

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“criminal enforcement actions,” such as “threatening to enforce a criminal law against Defense Distributed.” 364 F.Supp. 3d, at 686.²⁷

The public interest factors bearing on transfer are: “(1) the administrative difficulties flowing from court congestion; (2) the local interest in having localized interests decided at home; (3) the familiarity of the forum with the law that will govern the case; and (4) the avoidance of unnecessary problems of conflict of laws [or in] the application of foreign law.” *See In re Volkswagen*, at 315. No party disputes that the first factor is neutral.

As an initial matter, the district court erroneously treated the second and the third factors together. The district court reasoned that because some of Plaintiffs’ claims against the NJAG implicate New Jersey’s criminal law, § 2C:39-9(l)(2), the District of New Jersey has a greater interest in testing the constitutionality of that statute and is better equipped than Texas courts to evaluate it. The two factors, however, are distinct in the law for good reason.

The second public interest factor, which focuses on the local interest in having localized interests decided at home, “most notably regards not merely the parties’ significant connections to each forum writ large, but rather the significant connections between a particular venue and the events that gave rise to a suit.” *In re Apple Inc.*, 979 F.3d 1332, 1345 (Fed. Cir. 2020). Important considerations include the location of the injury, witnesses, and the Plaintiff’s residence. *See Volkswagen*, 545 F.3d at 317–18; *Zurich Am. Ins. Co. v. Tejas Concrete & Materials Inc.*, 982 F. Supp. 2d 714, 727 (W.D. Tex.

²⁷ And this court noted that Plaintiffs’ claims encompass the “criminal actions” that the NJAG threatened “at a live press conference.” *Defense Distributed*, 971 F.3d at 489. Appellants’ brief to this court confirms that Section 2C:39- 9(l)(2) was the sole legal basis for the threats.

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2013). Indeed, “[t]he place of the alleged wrong is one of the most important factors in venue determinations.” *Watson v. Fieldwood Energy Offshore, LLC*, 181 F. Supp. 3d 402, 412 (S.D. Tex. 2016).

Texas’s “local interest in having [the] localized interests” this case implicates “decided at home” cannot be overstated. *Volkswagen*, 545 F.3d at 315. The controversy over New Jersey’s statute is not “localized” to New Jersey. The AG has “projected himself across state lines and asserted a pseudo-national executive authority” in Texas by seeking “to bar Defense Distributed from publishing its materials anywhere,” chilling its speech, and reducing “Texans’ access to [its] materials.” *Grewal*, 971 F.3d at 492-95. In these circumstances, the aggressor state’s interest is considerably diminished because the Texas court’s ruling will have no direct effect on New Jersey’s citizens. If § 2C:39-9(l)(2) were declared unconstitutional in this litigation, that ruling would preclude the NJAG’s enforcing the statute against these Plaintiffs. At least the NJAG would not necessarily be prevented from enforcing the law in New Jersey. Thus, the strength of New Jersey’s interest in having this case decided at home is considerably less than that of Texas citizens whose primary recourse, as targets of this litigation in Texas, is a suit in Texas. And Texas courts have a significant interest in assessing the constitutionality and extraterritorial impact of New Jersey’s criminal law²⁸, especially a law that criminalizes speech.

The familiarity of the forum with the law that will govern the case was also improperly weighed in favor of New Jersey. “Federal judges routinely apply the law of a State other than the State in which they sit....” This court is “not aware of any exceptionally arcane features of Texas, [New Jersey, or

²⁸ The New Jersey statute applies extraterritorially because it criminalizes “distribution” of speech into the state, and “distribute” is defined to include any act of “mak[ing] available via the internet or by any other means.” N.J. Stat. 2C:39-9(l)(2).

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constitutional law,] that are likely to defy comprehension by a federal judge sitting in [Texas].” *Atl. Marine Const. Co. v. U.S. Dist. Ct. for W. Dist. of Texas*, 571 U.S. 49, 67–68, 134 S. Ct. 568, 584 (2013). Moreover, New Jersey courts’ familiarity with New Jersey law produces no meaningful efficiency rendering New Jersey a more convenient forum. Defense Distributed pursues no claims arising under New Jersey law. Plaintiffs’ challenge to Section 2C:39-9(l)(2) is founded in the First Amendment and the extreme breadth of this criminal law, which purports to render illegal any speech that reaches the state *from other states*. Plaintiffs lodge other claims against the NJAG predicated on other federal constitutional provisions. Thus, the Texas court’s superior familiarity with Defense Distributed’s Texas law claims, and the fact that the New Jersey court would be bound to Texas law concerning such claims, *see Country Chrysler*, 928 F.2d at 1516, more than offsets any efficiencies that might be gained from New Jersey courts’ familiarity with New Jersey law.

The last public interest factor seeks to avoid “unnecessary problems of conflict of laws [or in] the application of foreign law.” *Volkswagen*, 545 F.3d at 315. There are no risks of such a conflict here. Defense Distributed brought primarily federal law claims; and the state law claims involve Texas law, not New Jersey law.

The district court repeatedly weighed the transfer factors against Plaintiffs by asserting that they could not be disadvantaged by transfer because they had “voluntarily” instituted additional litigation in New Jersey covering similar issues against the NJAG. This is incredible. Plaintiffs filed suit in New Jersey only because this district court had erroneously closed the door to their suit in Western District of Texas. The currently stayed litigation in New Jersey has no legitimate bearing against Plaintiffs’ original choice of forum.

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Correctly assessed, the NJAG did not carry its burden to clearly demonstrate that transfer is clearly more appropriate than the Plaintiffs' choice of forum. The district court erred legally and factually in virtually every aspect of this issue, and its decision, which has unnecessarily lengthened this litigation even more, represents a clear abuse of discretion for which mandamus is an appropriate remedy.

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, we conclude that the district court's order severing and transferring of the claims against the NJAG to the District of New Jersey was a clear abuse of discretion giving rise to an appropriate exercise of the court's mandamus power.

A writ of mandamus shall issue herein directing the district court to:

- (1) Vacate its order dated April 19, 2021 that severed Defense Distributed's claims against the NJAG and transferred them to the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey;
- (2) Request the District of New Jersey to return the transferred case to the Western District of Texas, Austin Division; and,
- (3) After return, to reconsolidate Defense Distributed's case against the NJAG back into the case still pending against the State Department.

The petition for writ of mandamus is hereby GRANTED.

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STEPHEN A. HIGGINSON, *Circuit Judge*, dissenting:

“Countless expressions can be found in the jurisprudence to support the black-letter proposition that mandamus is an extraordinary remedy for extraordinary causes.” *United States v. Denson*, 603 F.2d 1143, 1146 (5th Cir. 1979) (Rubin, J.). The Supreme Court cautioned long ago that “[m]andamus, prohibition and injunction against judges are drastic and extraordinary remedies . . . reserved for really extraordinary causes.” *Ex parte Fahey*, 332 U.S. 258, 259-60 (1947). As we have said,

In recognition of the extraordinary nature of the writ, we require more than showing that the court misinterpreted the law, misapplied it to the facts, or otherwise engaged in an abuse of discretion. And even reversible error by itself is not enough to obtain mandamus. Rather, we limit mandamus to only “clear abuses of discretion that produce patently erroneous results.”

In re Lloyd’s Register N. Am., Inc., 780 F.3d 283, 290 (5th Cir. 2015) (quoting *In re Volkswagen of Am., Inc.*, 545 F.3d 304, 310 (5th Cir. 2008)).

Today, the majority uses that extraordinary remedy to reverse a district court’s discretionary transfer order, ruling that it was a clear abuse of discretion.¹ This district court’s interest-of-justice *grant* of transfer is not extraordinary cause, and compelling it to be undone is our indisputable error, for many reasons.

First, Plaintiffs-Appellants Defense Distributed, the Second Amendment Foundation and Conn Williamson (hereafter DDSA) never properly requested the mandamus relief the majority has issued. *Compare* FED. R. APP. P. 21(a), *with* Notice of Appeal, *Defense Distributed*, No. 21-

¹ If it takes us more than half a year to explain what the district court did wrong, it is doubtful the court’s error was a *clear* abuse of discretion. *See Volkswagen*, 545 F.3d at 311.

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50327 (5th Cir. Apr. 23, 2021), *and* Brief of Appellants, *Defense Distributed*, No. 21-50327 (5th Cir. June 17, 2021). And as DDSA acknowledged in oral argument, they could not point to any reviewing court that has ever, before today, deployed mandamus authority to compel a trial court to undo a Section 1404(a) discretionary, interest-of-justice, joint severance and transfer *grant*. Oral Argument at 4:48, *Defense Distributed*, No. 21-50327 (5th Cir. Aug. 3, 2021).²

A second obstacle is that our court has no authority to compel a federal district court in New Jersey to return a case it received and docketed on April 20, 2021, above all when, over seven weeks later, *unopposed by DDSA*, that district court took the additional step of consolidating the case it received with its pre-existing, parallel litigation, which DDSA itself filed in 2019. *See In re Red Barn Motors, Inc.*, 794 F.3d 481, 484-85 (5th Cir. 2015). Here is the pertinent chronology: After the district court granted the motion to transfer, DDSA did not, in district court, seek a stay or reconsideration. Nor did DDSA immediately seek mandamus of the district court's transfer order, *see*

² The majority cites four cases from three of our sister circuits in which a § 1404(a) transfer was reversed on mandamus. None reversed a grant of joint severance and transfer, and each is further distinguishable. In *In re Warrick*, the reversal was based on the fact that the district court completely failed to consider one of the § 1404(a) factors and transfer would have unavoidably brought about dismissal of the claim. 70 F.3d 736, 740-41 (2d Cir. 1995). In *In re Nine Mile Ltd.*, the Eighth Circuit reversed the transfer grant only so that the district court could rule on the pending motion to reconsider transfer and the petitioner could seek review of that decision prior to actual transfer of the case. 673 F.2d 242, 243-44 (8th Cir. 1982). In *Sunbelt Corp. v. Noble, Denton & Assocs., Inc.*, there were two defendants, one of which was not subject to personal jurisdiction in the transferee court. 5 F.3d 28, 29, 33 (3d Cir. 1993). The Third Circuit denied the request of the defendant who *was* subject to personal jurisdiction in the transferee court to sever the case and transfer only as to it. *Id.* at 33-34. In *In re Howmedica Osteonics Corp.*, reversal of transfer as to some defendants was based on a forum selection clause, and the court severed the parties and affirmed the transfer only as to those defendants not subject to the forum selection clause. 867 F.3d 390, 397-98, 411 (3d Cir. 2017).

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Notice of Appeal, *Defense Distributed v. Grewal*, No. 21-50327 (5th Cir. Apr. 23, 2021), and, in its initial filings in this court, DDSA explicitly disclaimed intention to “enjoin anything about the interlocutory transfer or severance rulings below,” Appellants’ Reply in Support of Appellants’ Motion for a Preliminary Injunction, *Defense Distributed*, No. 21-50327 (5th Cir. June 21, 2021). DDSA did not ask the New Jersey district court to return the case to the Western District of Texas, nor did they oppose consolidation with the pre-existing New Jersey case. Hearing no opposition from DDSA, the New Jersey district court then consolidated the cases in that court. That was over half a year ago.

Third, even if all we order of our district court is a *request* to transfer the case back to Texas—so that we can resolve a constitutional showdown between New Jersey law and 3D-printed weaponry—and assuming our court can sua sponte reconfigure an appellant’s notice of appeal into a non-conforming mandamus petition, still, here, the district judge painstakingly applied the *Volkswagen* transfer factors, which we set forth with the (short-lived) promise (“we stress”) that “in no case will we replace a district court’s discretion with our own.” 545 F.3d at 312. The district court’s *Volkswagen* analysis is so comprehensive and well-reasoned as to show that had transfer been *refused*, a writ for mandamus to *compel* transfer would be well supported by the settled precedent of this court, *see Lloyds*, 780 F.3d 283, *In re Rolls Royce Corp.*, 775 F.3d 671 (5th Cir. 2014); *In re Radmax, Ltd.*, 729 F.3d 285 (5th Cir. 2013); *Volkswagen*, 545 F.3d 304, which other courts follow and scholars credit, *see In re McGraw-Hill Glob. Educ. Holdings LLC*, 909 F.3d 48, 57 (3d Cir. 2018) (citing *Lloyds*); *In re Hudson*, 710 F.3d 716, 717-18 (7th Cir. 2013) (Posner, J.) (citing *Volkswagen*); *In re Apple, Inc.*, 602 F.3d 909, 911-12 (8th Cir. 2010) (citing *Volkswagen*); *In re: Apple*, No. 2021-181, 2021 WL 5291804, at *2 (Fed. Cir. Nov. 15, 2021); *In re: Hulu, LLC*, No. 2021-

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142, 2021 WL 3278194, at *2 (Fed. Cir. Aug. 2, 2021); 55 JOHN BOURDEAU ET AL., C.J.S. MANDAMUS § 97 (2021).

Notably, severance is not only discretionary and tied to case management prerogatives, but it is not itself subject to review through a writ of mandamus. At all. *See In re Rolls Royce*, 775 F.3d at 676. And though *Rolls Royce* held that a district court's ruling on a joint transfer and severance motion may be reviewed through mandamus, neither DDSA nor the majority opinion cites any mandamus case, ever, reversing a grant of a joint severance and transfer motion. Constructed for DDSA, the novel argument – opposite to indisputable – appears to be that New Jersey is a necessary party because the United States Department of State somehow was its pull-toy, allegedly breaching a settlement agreement whose provisions plaintiffs could not specify at oral argument as having been breached, much less that New Jersey caused the federal government to breach. Manifestly, New Jersey has no role in United States weapons export regulations.

Several additional points highlight *our* usurpation.

First, the district court here transferred to a court whose intercession these same plaintiffs had already sought, had argued on appeal in the Third Circuit to maintain, and thereafter had kept pending for over two years. In other words, the transfer was to a receiving court which had pre-existing jurisdiction over these plaintiffs' claims, at their initiation and insistence.

Second, that transfer was back to a court within the only federal circuit authorized to certify questions of interpretation of New Jersey law to the Supreme Court of New Jersey, which could interpret that law to avoid, not force, a novel and difficult constitutional showdown. *See* N.J. COURT RULES 2:12A-1. Notably, the Supreme Court recently reversed our court when we tried to force resolution of a different First Amendment collision without

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deferring first to one of our states’ highest court’s prerogative to interpret its own law. *McKesson v. Doe*, 141 S. Ct. 48 (2020).³

A third related, especially serious point is that removing discretion to grant transfer undermines our court’s mandamus transfer precedent, which, hitherto, we have used to *require* comity, not *defy* it. And it does so imprudently, forcing a constitutional collision that may well be avoidable through certification of questions of state law, which we cannot do but the receiving circuit can. Hereafter, as to other transfer grants, our mandamus, discordantly, will reduce or remove trial judge discretion to avoid adjudicating the constitutionality of other states’ laws.

Finally, we commit not just an error we told our district courts in *Volkswagen* would not occur, but another one we took pains earlier in this litigation to cabin against. *See Defense Distributed v. Grewal*, 971 F.3d 485, 496 (5th Cir. 2020). Hereafter, state attorneys general, including those within our own circuit, may not only be hailed into federal courts across the country to defend *their* state laws, but then, if a trial judge assesses interests of justice to favor transfer—say for consolidation with related claims already

³ The intimation is made that transfer should be undone, in part, because New Jersey has intentionally delayed this litigation. As noted, we have not acted promptly ourselves, on a case docketed in another circuit nearly a year ago and as to a point of law the majority now, with no precedent, says is so obvious as to be indisputable. Regardless, sufficient answer to innuendo is that this litigation, over whether governments have authority to regulate 3D printable weaponry, commonly known as “ghost guns,” has spanned three circuits for over a decade, without any court of original jurisdiction—courts with actual fact-finding authority over lawyers before them—even hinting of bad faith, much less making findings to support our ire. In fact, to my knowledge, the defendants have prevailed in every district court so far, not to mention twice in this court, *Defense Distributed v. U.S. Dep’t of State*, 947 F.3d 870 (5th Cir. 2020); *Defense Distributed v. U.S. Dep’t of State*, 838 F.3d 451 (5th Cir. 2016), and before the Third and Ninth Circuits, *see Defense Distributed v. Att’y Gen of N.J.*, 972 F.3d 193 (3d Cir. 2020); *State v. U.S. Dep’t of State*, 996 F.3d 552 (9th Cir. 2021).

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pending in a co-equal court whose circuit has certification authority—that is indisputable error.⁴

Consistent with the New Jersey Attorney General’s express and emphatic *denials*, twice to our panel, that it seeks to enforce New Jersey law in Texas, the record is devoid of enforcement measures, such as a takedown order or criminal prosecution, against DDSA. Indeed, the parties point to no prosecution even in New Jersey using New Jersey’s new law, yet the majority rules today that mandamus lies to force New Jersey to defend its new law for the first time in Texas. Because this precedent, now binding as indisputable, does injury to state sovereignty and comity, not to mention district court case management discretion, it is small comfort that there is a pending dismissal motion filed by the Department of State which, if granted, may lead to re-transfer, albeit after further, up-down delay protracted by us.

Also specific to this case, it is small comfort that the most we compel is a *request*, which the New Jersey federal district court no doubt will seriously consider, informed by comity and state law priorities set forth by the Supreme Court, as well as by its own assessment of whether litigation resolving New Jersey law should be decided in Texas as well as delayed and encumbered by the national security interests implicated in the federal government’s overseas export munitions restrictions, which are at the heart of the litigation in the Western District of Texas.

Mandamus rulings announce law inflexibly. Here, without precedent, our court, seemingly impatient for the last half decade, to force a difficult

⁴ Cf. Response Brief of Defendant-Appellee Ken Paxton in His Official Capacity as Attorney General of Texas at 10-11, *Twitter v. Paxton*, 26 F.4th 1119 (9th Cir. 2022) (No. 21-15869) (“Where, as here, the Attorney General of a sovereign State is sued for actions to enforce that State’s law in that State, there is ‘only one obvious locus’ for any constitutional challenge: *in that State*.”).

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First (Second?) Amendment clash over government regulation of 3D printable “ghost” weapons, supplants district courts’ long-standing, fact-specific case management discretion to transfer litigation for consolidation with an existing case in another circuit, in derogation of state sovereignty, comity and constitutional avoidance principles, contrary to instruction given to us by the Supreme Court just last year.

Exhibit C

